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that Professor Mayo-Smith's work has been well done. It is closely reasoned when there is occasion for analysis. The main statistical facts are presented without greatly encumbering the text with tabular matter, and in such a way as to leave no doubt as to their proper interpretation. Viewed by the topics considered, there is little criticism to be made except for a certain awkwardness of presentation which results from the author's formal division of his material. It may be said that Professor Mayo-Smith has executed better than he planned. In the treatment of special topics the statistician will recognize with pleasure his skillful analysis of the material presented, and his eminently sane and cautious conclusions. It is the best praise which can be allowed to a statistician, that he does not overvalue the significance of his materials, and this can be accorded to Professor Mayo-Smith in the fullest sense.

ROLAND P. FALKNER.

Vergil in the Middle Ages. By DOMENICO COMPARETTI. Translated by E. F. L. BENECKE. Pp. xvi, 376. Price, \$2.50. New York : Macmillan & Co., 1895.

In the first part of this work, "the Vergil of Literary Tradition," Professor Comparetti traces the poet's popularity from the best days of the Empire down through the Middle Ages. He brings out forcibly the importance of "the grammatical, rhetorical and erudite elements," in the *Aeneid* in preserving Vergil's fame during the period of decadence. He then shows to what extent the scholastic traditions survived in the Middle Ages and how far Vergil's reputation was affected by his supposed prophecy of Christ (in the Fourth Eclogue). After setting forth the various uses to which the poet was put in the Middle Ages, he concludes with an analysis of the Vergil of the Divine Comedy and of the Dolopathos. This section is considerably longer than the second and contains several excellent chapters, analyzing various tendencies of mediæval thought. Especially good are the essays on "Christianity and the Middle Ages," "grammatical and rhetorical studies in the Middle Ages," and "clerical conception of antiquity in the Middle Ages." The two chapters on Dante will be read with keen interest.

But the first part of the book is really subsidiary to the second, "the Vergil of popular legend." Previous writers had almost entirely neglected to trace back the literary tradition, and consequently their works on Vergil, the magician, lacked completeness. The popular legends can be explained only when one understands how

Vergil was regarded by scholars. In the literary traditions we find the seeds which grew up later as the conception of a mighty wizard, who protected the city of Naples from all evils. The tales are very naïve, the bronze fly, the bronze horse, the bronze statue with bent bow, the palladium in a narrow-necked bottle; but they are instructive in a study of the mediæval intellect. The author shows how the legends originated at Naples, were transferred in part to Rome, and thence entered into the popular literatures of all western Europe.

The whole volume is of great interest. Many apparent inconsistencies are explained; for example, the frequent association, in renaissance art, of Vergil with David, Isaiah and the other prophets and his connection with the "Bocca della Verità." The illustrations are drawn from a wide range of reading; and the whole has been carefully analyzed and reproduced in an exceptionally clear and interesting form. In fact, the work in Italian has long enjoyed a recognition justly due to its many merits.

The translation is accurate and easy in style, (too easy occasionally, see *e. g.*, p. 361). It has been made from the proof sheets of the second edition, so that it "has the advantage of the author's latest revision." But we venture to say that his revision is not very thorough, as we find unchanged some references which, although in place at the time the book was first published, should now be altered to later and more scholarly editions. The greatest fault of the work is the lack of an index. The volume contains a wealth of information and of references to many important topics, but we have not even head-lines to guide us in a search for any particular subject. This is peculiarly exasperating in a book which might be valuable to a careful student.

DANA C. MUNRO.

Histoire des institutions monarchiques dans le royaume latin de Jérusalem, 1099-1291. Par GASTON DODU. Pp. xiv., 381. Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1894.

In the six chapters of this work, M. Dodu describes the geographical and political conditions of the kingdom, the character of the Latin monarchy; the military service; the financial organization; the judicial power; and the relations existing between the king and the clergy.

According to the author's views, the king was restricted at every point in the exercise of his powers. As political and military chief he was dependent on the good-will of the barons. In judicial